

ABSTRACT

A method of neuroprotection which comprises administration of an AMPK inhibitor to a patient who is experiencing or has experienced a stroke, the compound being an AMPK inhibitor. Treatments with these agents significantly reduce the size of infarcts, and therefore minimize the loss of brain tissue and neurons. Thus, function can be preserved after stroke or ischemic injury in the brain. Similarly, neuronal loss can be minimized in degenerative diseases that cause neuronal compromise by perturbing energy utilization and availability in neurons.